

AMMUNITION IS SMUGGLED OVER MEXICAN BORDER

Statement Made at El Paso That
the Practice Takes Place Daily
—Local Authorities Powerless
to Stop It.

MUNITIONS FOR REBELS

Insurrectionists Said to Have
Rifles and Machine Guns Hid-
den in and Around El Paso—
Present Calm in Mexico Said
to Be Ominous.

El Paso, Tex., March 19.—Ammunition is being smuggled across the border into Mexico daily, according to a statement made here today from an authoritative source. The maker of the statement gave the information in his possession to the government authorities. He refused to allow his name to be used.

"I know," he said, "that the military and federal authorities are doing everything in their power to stop this traffic, and that they are being aided in every way possible by the various local authorities, but the smuggling is still going on. I only hope there are no Americans involved in it. If there are they ought to be hanged in public."

Americans from Mexico express the conviction that the Villistas, or any other bands of insurrectionists, will not have their operations curtailed by lack of ammunition. They assert that a generous share of the vast tide of cartridges and other munitions that flowed into Mexico from various sources during the last few years has been carried by one or the other of the factional chiefs.

That large quantities of rifles, ammunition and even a few machine guns are hidden in and around El Paso is a report that has many believers here, although it is scouted by the police and military officials. There is, however, no question that uneasiness is growing here over the attitude and temper of the Mexicans.

The extraordinary outward calm which has existed since the American troops crossed the border is considered the reverse of reassuring by Americans who are familiar with Mexico and the Mexican people.

RUTLAND ITALIAN WAS NOT MURDERED

No Poison Found in Rago's Stomach
by State Laboratory Experts.

Rutland, March 19.—State's Attorney C. V. Foulis, this city today received from the State laboratory of hygiene at Burlington a report of the result of the examination of the stomach and other organs of Domenico Rago, an Italian, whose body was found under suspicious circumstances in a house on Meadow street in this city a little over a week ago.

No poison was found in the stomach. There was a great deal of alcohol in the man's system, as shown by the analysis, and it is the doctor's belief that he died while in an advanced stage of alcoholism, choking by reason of greens which he had eaten filling the trachea, serving to hasten the end. The wine found in the room where the body lay did not contain poison.

Notwithstanding the disclosure that the man was probably not drugged and there were no marks of violence on his body the State's attorney, who has employed detectives at Boston, will continue the search for members of the Gruppo family in whose apartments Rago's body was found. Suspicion of robbery falls upon them because Rago had considerable money just before death and the Gruppo family lost very suddenly and have not been heard of since.

FROZE BOTH FEET.

Walter Guyette of Colchester Point
Walks across Lake to Enlist.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., March 16.—Walter Guyette of Colchester Point, Vt., was taken in charge for medical treatment at the depot this evening, both of his feet being frozen as the result of a walk across the lake. Guyette was told at North Hero that the 9th Infantry stationed at Plattsburgh had been ordered to Mexico and as he had a desire to enlist he immediately set out for this city. He walked the entire distance across the ice and early tonight he staggered into the depot completely exhausted. He was observed by the people there and they contributed money to buy him some food. Guyette was then turned over to Chief of Police Senechal, who took the unfortunate young man to a physician. It was then discovered that the would-be soldier's feet were badly frozen. He was taken to a hospital.

Tom Karl Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., March 19.—Tom Karl, an opera singer known throughout his country and Europe, died at his home here tonight. Since his retirement from the stage Mr. Karl had spent the past four years teaching music in this city. He had been in delicate health for some time prior to his death. Mr. Karl's opera experience covered over forty years and it is said that he had sung in no less than 100 operas. He was one of the organizers and for many years manager of one of the most successful of English opera companies, the famous Bostonians.

SLANDER SUIT ON TRIAL.

Futland, March 16.—The first jury trial of the March term of Rutland county court was started here today. Mrs. Mary Fullin of Proctor, a Finnish woman, is seeking to recover \$2500 from Mrs. Lissa Luokko, a fellow countrywoman, claiming that the defendant made statements at a sewing society reflecting on the morals of the plaintiff and injuring her reputation among her neighbors.

Mess. Fanny K. Lammi of Worcester, Mass., a Finnish girl of 18 years and an expert in her line, is interpreter in the case. A woman interpreter is a great rarity in the local court and the girl attracted much attention.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

Passengers arriving on Baltic announce sailing of vessels delayed two days at Liverpool because of hostile submarines, practically closing port.

New York chauffeur, who tried to get away after accident fined \$300 in New York court.

Wages of farm laborers in leading grain States increases slightly. U. S. agricultural department reports.

Turkish Ambassador Morgenstern says United States only can stop European war.

Estimated 4,000 German and Austrian vessels are interned at various ports.

Douglas delegates win in Alaska.

Canadian railroads agree to carry American farm laborers at one cent a mile, at government's request.

Thomas A. Edison to spend month in Florida, but will work in specially equipped laboratory.

Credit of the Imperial treasury of Canada is now \$125,000,000.

H. D. Gray Edwards, American aviator back from service with allies, tells his machine once alighted on back of cow.

De Rotta victims in \$50,000 action for alleged libel brought by Charles J. Post, a writer.

John Watson Elsworth, one of country's most efficient expert experts dies in Dayton, N. J.

Plan to give New York city one less assemblyman may be carried to court.

Los Angeles takes steps for protection against any possible Mexican invasion.

Schooner arrives in New York after nine month voyage from Manila, weathered three typhoons and driven 10,000 miles from its course.

Dutch spinners buy 2,000 bales of cotton consigned at \$40 a bale over market price.

Abern bill, establishing State censorship for motion pictures, reported favorably to assembly.

Col. E. F. Glenn, who said army was "pathetic" and Carranza would oppose invasion, may be made to account for speech by government.

New record set by Princeton faculty when 26 students are dropped for failure to pass exams.

Expert Wilson will name Joseph Johnson as New York postmaster and close wrangle pending since December.

German scientist finds blood a good substitute for milk and eggs in bread making.

Suffragists offer \$5 reward for five word slogan.

Submarine E-2 which figured in fatal collision to be used as laboratory in Brooklyn navy yards.

New Dreadnought to be built in New York navy yard will be named Tennessee.

Rome special say Italy's agent at Constantinople believes that Turkey will sue for peace within a month on account of lack of foodstuffs.

Another Dutch Liner
Sunk by Submarine

Calamang of 6074 Tons Goes Down
Off Coast of Essex.

London, March 19.—The Dutch liner Calamang was sunk Saturday morning near Calicut Light, off the coast of Essex. This is the second Dutch liner sunk within three days. According to reports from the Calamang, the vessel was attacked by a German submarine this morning at 10:30 and sent to the bottom in nine minutes. Three torpedoes were fired, they say.

The Calamang carried two Dutch passengers and a crew of fifty-five. All on board were saved, although nine of the crew were injured by the explosion of the three torpedoes fired at the vessel. The first is said to have struck amidships, the second forward and the third amidships.

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Twenty thousand painters, paper hangers and decorators in Greater New York have voted to strike for 6 a day instead of 44 they now receive.

Italian seizure of interned German ships, announced by Sir Edward Grey, is first step toward declaration of war on Germany.

Japan is to pass law permitting Japanese born out of Japan to become citizens of countries in which they are born. This has not hitherto been permitted, and is underlying cause of California Japanese trouble.

England's proposed land plan calls for compulsory sales of great parks and other areas of unutilized land to the government; substitution of this land and leasing to state to returned soldiers, and small farmers; granting of loans, formation of co-operative enterprises and agricultural instruction. This will lessen tax burden of present heavy landholders, and prevent emigration of young men.

Paper industry is threatened by lack of wood and sulphite pulp and dyes from Europe. Paper mills refuse to accept any more orders for 30 days at least. A number of mills have already closed and it is declared present supplies of raw materials will keep the paper industry going only until May. Part of shortage in raw materials is due to its demand in Germany and Virginia powder manufacturers for gun-cotton.

Francisco Villa's army is better equipped and prepared than the American army, declares a former confidential agent for Villa. "Less than six months ago, Villa was not known to me as a man of arms and ammunition from Remington company. It will require at least two years to take him and it will require all of our soldiers. Villa has an army of 15,000 men," Villa, he said, obtained his arms by means of a \$500,000 subsidy from the American rubber trust and a 50 percent levy on the gross output of mines within territory under his control.

Secretary of War Baker states only immediate effect of passage of the House army bill would be to increase the regular army by 40,000 men in course of four or more years.

Value of all farm crops in the United States in 1915 over 1914 is estimated at \$200,000,000. The gain \$12,000,000 or a little more than 6 percent over in the South.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemical expert of the department of commerce, told Senate committee on agriculture that United States should construct three large nitrate plants for commercial and military purposes. Senator Smith of South Carolina has introduced bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for that purpose.

Bombarded cathedral at Rheims has been cleaned. Fragments of statues have been placed in a sort of museum near the cathedral. Front has been shored up and protected with 50-foot parapet of sandbags, but restoration is hopeless.

Herbert Corey, in Boston Globe, reports English officer in New York on munitions business, saying that Dardanelles failure was due to King Constantine of Greece. According to Corey, Venizelos, with support of majority of Greeks, entered into plan by which English fleet was to attack in coordination with \$2,000,000 Greek troops. English transports appeared, empty, for carrying the Greek troops. Then Constantine overruled Venizelos.

Dr. Paves said that the financial situation in Germany was very bad and he predicted that the war would not last beyond 1917. A lack of men had not yet made itself felt, he added.

ANCIENT CHURCH COLLAPSES.

London, March 19.—The famous old church tower at Sidestrand, near Cromer, which the late Clement Scott immortalized in his "Garden of Sleep," collapsed during the night. A severe wind and snow storm that swept England, the paper noted that the snow which rain, "There's a tower of ruins. Stands guard over the deep," was put in the past tense by the fall.

STARS AND STRIPES.

New policy: Villa-at-any-price! Whenever there's a showdown Bryan shows up.

British blockade doesn't apply to German ships.

Britons have the German fleet surrounded by water.

Czar has captured several big guns in Bridgeport, Conn.

Costs 25 cents to give the coal miners a 5-cent raise.

Among growing evils that menace our country is the dog.

Kentucky to suffragists: "Name your political 'pizen' ladies."

Secretary Baker's motto: "Let us have peace. Ready, aim, fire!"

Astronomers can't tell whether our comet has lost its tail or its head.

Hushey's friends prefer to regard him as a great American who couldn't and wouldn't be president.

—American.

CANNOT PRAISE THEM ENOUGH.

Many sick and tired women, with aches and pains, sore muscles and stiff joints, do not know that their kidneys are out of order. Mrs. A. G. Wells, Box 90, Route 5, Rocky Mount, N. C., writes: "I am taking Foley Kidney Pills and cannot praise them enough for the wonderful benefit I derived in such a short while." J. W. O'Sullivan (Adv.)

HIS GROUCHY VIEWS.

"What has become of the fine old names like Prudence and Patience?"

"They wouldn't be appropriate now," declared the old groom. "If I had a couple of daughters I'd name 'em Extravagance and Hysteria!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MAKING A DEFINITION.

Mrs. Owens: "I'm going to the butcher's."

Tom: "Shall I order the Sunday dinner?"

Owens: "No, don't order it. Just ask for it. Last month's bill isn't paid yet!"—Boston Transcript.

ENTENTE ALLIES' SUBMARINE SINKS HOSPITAL SHIP

Berlin Reports the Elektra Torpedoed with One Sailor Drowned and Two Red Cross Nurses Wounded.

FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK

Germany Claims Some Gains in Verdun Region and a Big Success on Russian Front—French Motorplanes Bombard Station at Metz.

Berlin, March 19, (by wireless to Sayville).—The Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra was torpedoed Saturday in the Adriatic sea by an entente allied submarine according to the Overseas News Agency. One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses were badly wounded.

The statement of the news agency follows:

"Vienna reports that the hospital ship Elektra, of the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, bound from the north Adriatic to southern Dalmatia was torpedoed March 18 by an enemy submarine. The steamer stranded. One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses were badly injured.

"The Elektra was not known to be an enemy as a hospital ship and was provided with the prescribed visible marks."

Paris, March 19.—The French torpedo boat destroyer Renaudin has been sunk in the Adriatic by a submarine. Three officers and 44 of the crew were lost. Two officers and 34 of the crew were rescued.

The ministry of marine made the following official announcement to-night regarding the loss of the destroyer:

"The squadron torpedo boat Renaudin was sunk in the Adriatic by an enemy submarine on the morning of March 18. Three officers, among whom were the commandant and second officer, and 44 seamen were lost. Two officers and 34 seamen were rescued by a French torpedo boat which accompanied the Renaudin."

The destroyer Renaudin was built in 1913. She measured 158 tons and was 224 feet in length. She was a 30-knot ship and in her trials had developed 22 knots.

Prices for Wool, Skins and Meats Make It Profitable Business.

High prices now prevailing for wool, skins and meats should make sheep raising a very profitable business, but farmers do not take to it with much confidence because they fear that some fine night dogs may kill or maim a large part of their flocks. Sheep are prolific, mature early and yield their most valuable clip of wool when only a year old. They require no special pasturage, they do not support cattle and their carcasses are underbrush that cows will not touch. It costs little to winter them and their wool is improved in yield and quality by cold weather.

Wolves in the West and dogs in the East are the bane of the sheep breeder. In some countries the dogs are bred with sheep as a protection against dogs because a pugnacious goat will fight off an ordinary dog. Dogs do less harm by biting sheep than by chasing them. A small terrier that cannot hurt a sheep often drives them to death or causes them to injure themselves. A few nights ago small dogs got into the sheep flock of sheep in Central park in the heart of New York city and several of them broke their legs and were otherwise badly injured. This shows how dangerous a dog can be even when small and muzzled. Sheep are easily stampeded and will run into or over anything. It is a common thing for wolves or mountain lions to drive a thousand sheep over a high cliff in the Rocky mountains.

If dogs could be suppressed the hilly and mountainous regions of the Allegheny range from Vermont down to Alabama would be ideal for sheep raising. The finest merino sheep in the world are raised in Vermont, only a few, it is true, but that is the fault of the dogs and not of the environment. Dog owners should be taxed and the proceeds used to reimburse sheep owners for losses. It is usually impossible to identify the dog or its owner, so dog owners should be forced into becoming a sort of involuntary insurance company to insure sheep.

When the owner of the dog can be identified he should be forced to pay, not the sheep owner, but the State or municipality the amount of damages awarded to the sheep owner and paid to him out of the general fund. This would oblige neighborhood dog owners and simplify the enforcement of the law. Owners of small dogs always protest that their dogs could not kill a sheep, but a small dog that does not weigh 12 pounds can drive sheep to death without biting them.

This country is losing much by not raising enough sheep. American wool is the strongest in the world and will fill all requirements of the textile trades except for very carpet wool and a little extra fine merino. On eastern pastures sheep clean up the ground and add to its fertility; and they only destroy the ranges in the West when they are starving in order to live. Down South the dog nuisance has killed the industry and the loss to that part of the country is almost incalculable.—New York Commercial.

RURAL RENAISSANCE.

Harvard Professor to Supervise Colonies of Forward to Land League.

Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of rural economics at Harvard University, has accepted the directorship of rural organization in the National Forward-to-the-Land League. Harvard has loaned Dr. Carver for a six months lecture tour to the larger colleges of the middle West.

For more than a year Dr. Carver has been a member of the league's executive committee. His growing interest in the work and the crystallization of his colonization plans caused Dr. Carver to feel that he should personally concern himself with the organization of these colony groups.

Land owners in several States announce their willingness to sell for colonization according to the high standard recommended by the league. Colony groups are now being assembled in units of 50 families each and when they are settled in their new homes Dr. Carver will spend sufficient time with them to organize their work.

Mrs. Hayland H. Lund, secretary of the National Forward-to-the-Land League in a recent communication to the press explains the aim and object of the league as follows:

The National Forward-to-the-Land League is an organization made up of other organizations devoted to educational, religious and welfare work. The one function of the league is to afford the machinery by which rural-minded people in the city can be segregated, given preliminary training for agricultural work, placed on the land in groups of at least 20 families each, under the direction of an agricultural instructor, the farmer, and he admits many labor troubles. Therefore if 50 families treat their individual holdings as a business unit and farm them under expert direction they are on the same business basis as the bonanza farmer, and have the advantage of him in so far as they furnish their own labor. A group of bankers in New York city have finally seen the wisdom of equipping model rural communities so that a man can move on to a farm where there is stock, implements, etc., where he can milk his cow and sell something the

BROODING CHICKS ARTIFICIALLY THROUGH THE DANGER PERIOD.

How to Operate an Incubator to Hatch Chicks That Will Live.

Construction and Care of Brooders and Feeding Chicks.

BY FRANK C. HARE
Poultry Husbandman, Clemson College, S. C.

Copyright, 1916.

In the brooding of chicks it is essential that the chicks are properly hatched. This article explains the laws governing incubation during the last three days, and continues with simple directions for the construction and operation of the brooder, and the care of the chicks to the time of weaning at about five weeks of age.

"A well-hatched, healthy chick grows itself" is an old saying, which applies to incubator-hatched chicks, for the reason that they do not enjoy maternal attention and protection. To have these healthy chicks to place in the brooder, the operation of the incubator from the 18th day to the removal of the brood from the machine must be governed by the laws of nature. The last three days are most important.

OPERATING THE INCUBATOR.

Do not overheat the eggs and chicks at the pipping period. Many operators run their incubators at a temperature of 102-103 degrees the first half of the hatch, then gradually increase the heat so that the temperature of the eggs is maintained at about 101 degrees to the close of the hatch. This practice is contrary to nature, and may result in less chicks hatching than when a constant temperature of 102-103 degrees is held from beginning to end.

Moisten and soften the membranes inside the shell of the egg to enable the chick to emerge more readily. Sprinkle the eggs on the 18th day of incubation with water of 100 degrees, partially withdrawing the trays and spraying the eggs lightly with a weak brooder. Sprinkle the interior of the egg chamber also, so that the glass in the door is dripping wet.

Maintain this atmosphere of pure, moist air in the egg chamber until the pipping is finished. When the oldest chicks are dry and commence to gasp for breath, open the door, partially withdraw an egg tray, remove any dry chicks to the chick chamber underneath, roll the eggs around, and sprinkle the unhatched and pipped eggs and wet chicks with warm water in the manner previously described. Repeat this airing and sprinkling several times on the 19th, 20th and 21st days.

The great percentage of the embryos that die in the shell at pipping time are killed by the poisonous air of the closed egg chamber. A stifling hen exposed to partially hatched eggs and chicks without decreasing the hatch; she will stand in the nest and with her beak endeavor to free a chick break the shell and gain freedom.

The ventilation of the egg chamber of an incubator is insufficient to maintain pure air, and when the chicks gasp for breath, it is not because they are overheated, but because they are suffering for lack of oxygen. This is the signal to open the door, purify the air, and to sprinkle the eggs with warm water to replace the moisture that has escaped.

Have a nest of straw or hay in the corner of the egg chamber, and insert a wire net or gauze from 14 inches square, three bricks and a pane of 12 by 16-inch glass. Nail up half the top of the box, make the other half into a door 18 inches by three feet. Cut an opening 10 by 14 inches in the center of the door and cover it with the glass. If possible, arrange the glass to slide in grooves so that it can be opened for ventilation. Hinge the door on one side of the box. The door, originally the top of the box is the front of the brooder.

Turn the box so that the front faces you. Cut an opening 12 inches square in the top of the brooder. Stand the three bricks edge-wise on the floor and on the pane the length of the opening. Insert the lantern through the top of the brooder inside the furnace pipe, allowing it to hang down half way. Bend a heavy wire into a T-shaped hook to support the lantern handle from top of brooder. With a chisel cut a 1-inch hole at the center of the pane of glass to allow the escape of the fumes of the lantern. Place the lantern over the 12-inch hole above the furnace. Take off a board six inches wide

from either end at the door for the chicks to enter and leave the brooder. Cover this inside with a strip of blanket or old clothes, and cut three-inch slits every four inches through which the chicks can see. The curtain is to confine the heat in a cool room.

Cover the floor of the brooder with two inches of clover chaff or short straw. Fill the lantern and light it. A moderate flame is all that is required to warm the brooder to 100 degrees on the floor. This brooder is intended to be operated in a small room, and is not to be used in a large room. The chicks can leave the brooder if they become too warm. If they are cold they will peep and crowd around the lantern. Increase or decrease the heat until the chicks rest near the opening of the brooder and are contented.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

Remove the baby chicks to the heated brooder in the morning. Cover the inside of a basket with a blanket to prevent their being chilled. Place them in the warmest portion of the brooder, or near the stove, and for the first and second days when the stove brooder is employed use a board 12 inches wide to keep them near the heat.

Roll some eggs hard; cut in small particles (discarding the shells) and make this mixture: Equal parts, by volume, of hard boiled eggs, rolled oats and dry bread crumbs. Scatter a little of this egg food on a board and tap the board with the finger nail to attract attention. The chicks will soon commence eating. Feed this mixture sparingly six times the first day, removing the board, and replacing the chicks in the brooder or near the stove when each meal is over.

The second day fill a small box or trough with equal measures of dry wheat bran and rolled oats. Crumble the oats in the hand, and scatter the wheat bran and rolled oats over the trough. Keep this dry mash constantly before the chicks until they are weaned. Feed the egg mixture three times daily the first week. The third day commence feeding three times daily a mixture of equal measures of cracked wheat, screened cracked corn, crumbled rolled oats, millet seed, rice, and one-half measure each of fine size charcoal and chick-size grit or sifted creek sand. A commercial chick food can be substituted for the above mixture. It is scattered in the litter of the pen to make the chicks kick and exercise.

Supply fresh water, buttermilk or sour skim milk from the start. Buttermilk and sour milk cannot be superadded as chick food. The acid in the milk product not only aids digestion and increases the appetite, but it is a preventive and corrective of diarrhoea.

From first week to weaning time the chicks receive the bran-oats dry mash constantly, and three times daily a feed of scratching grain in the litter. Twice a week cut some cooked meat in small pieces and feed the chicks liberally. An excellent wet mash is made of equal weights of sifted ground oats, cornmeal and wheat middlings mixed to a crumbly consistency with buttermilk. Feed this mash at noon daily. Chicks run on a good range and have over the proper food, but never in mind that chicks will not grow on cracked grain or cornmeal alone.

HOW TO MAKE A BROODER.

A simple brooder can be made from a packing box three feet square and high, a common lantern, a 30-inch length of furnace pipe 16 inches diameter, a pane of tin or galvanized iron 14 inches square, three bricks and a pane of 12 by 16-inch glass. Nail up half the top of the box, make the other half into a door 18 inches by three feet. Cut an opening 10 by 14 inches in the center of the door and cover it with the glass. If possible, arrange the glass to slide in grooves so that it can be opened for ventilation. Hinge the door on one side of the box. The door, originally the top of the box is the front of the brooder.

Turn the box so that the front faces you. Cut an opening 12 inches square in the top of the brooder. Stand the three bricks edge-wise on the floor and on the pane the length of the opening. Insert the lantern through the top of the brooder inside the furnace pipe, allowing it to hang down half way. Bend a heavy wire into a T-shaped hook to support the lantern handle from top of brooder. With a chisel cut a 1-inch hole at the center of the pane of glass to allow the escape of the fumes of the lantern. Place the lantern over the 12-inch hole above the furnace. Take off a